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1 Session 9B: Power issues in high level synthesis: Transient power management through high   100%
level synthesis
Vijay Raghunathan , Srivaths Ravi , Anand Raghunathan , Ganesh Lakshminarayana
Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE/ACM international conference on Computer-aided design
November 2001
The use of nanometer technologies is making it increasingly important to consider transient
characteristics of a circuit's power dissipation (*e.g.,* peak power, and power gradient or
differential) in addition to its average power consumption. Current transient power analysis and
reduction approaches are mostly at the transistor- and logic-levels. We argue that, as was the
case with average power minimization, architectural solutions to transient power problems can
complement and significan ...

2 Compiler-directed run-time monitoring of program data access   94%
Chen Ding , Yutao Zhong
**ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the workshop on The workshop on memory
sytem performance** June 2002
Volume 38 Issue 2 supplement
Accurate run-time analysis has been expensive for complex programs, in part because most
methods perform on all a data. Some applications require only partial reorganization. An
example of this is off-loading infrequently used data from a mobile device. Complete
monitoring is not necessary because not all accesses can reach the displaced data. To support
partial monitoring, this paper presents a framework that includes a source-to-source C compiler
and a run-time monitor. The compiler inserts ru ...

3 Replicated condition monitoring   88%

Yongqiang Huang , Hector Garcia-Molina
Proceedings of the twentieth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing August 2001

A condition monitoring system tracks real-world variables and alerts users when a predefined condition becomes true, e.g., when stock price drops, or when a nuclear reactor over-heats. Replication of monitoring servers can reduce the probability that an important alert is missed. However, replicated independent servers can sometimes report “conflicting” alerts to the user, causing confusion. In this paper, we study the problem of replicated condition monitoring. We identify and fo ...

4 Expanding the domain of a prototype expert system with an eye on future   84%
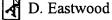   maintenance—the FIESTA case study

Nadine Happell , Steven G. Miksell
Proceedings of the second international conference on Industrial and engineering applications of artificial intelligence and expert systems - Volume 1 June 1989
As Expert Systems (ES) migrate from prototype to operational use, the tightly coupled issues of system maintenance and domain expansion become more significant. The manner in which an ES architecture and organization can support such key elements of domain expansion (and maintenance) as knowledge acquisition, representation, addition and modification are highlighted and illustrated using the Fault Isolation Expert System for TDRSS Applications (FIESTA). The paper focuses on domain expansion ...

5 APL on the factory floor   82%

D. Eastwood
ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad , Conference proceedings on APL as a tool of thought
July 1989
Volume 19 Issue 4

6 Visual aid for FORTRAN program debugging   80%

K. Takahashi , T. Aso , M. Kobayashi
Proceedings of the 6th international conference on Software engineering September 1982
This paper presents a new type of debugging tool for FORTRAN programs. We call this the “DOCK” system, referring to the dock where ships stay during repairs. DOCK provides new debugging functions such as slow display of program execution. Major functions and a brief indication of the methods of implementation are given in this paper. Four “execution modes” control execution speed. Execution is displayed on the screen in full screen mode. The source program ...

7 Real-Time Simulation For Verification Of Tactical Electronic Warfare System   80%

Carmine A. Vaccarino , George Konomos
Proceedings of the 1978 annual conference December 1978
In recent years, electronic warfare (EW) systems have become more and more reliant upon digital technology. Usually they include a digital computer with appropriate software programs used to control the various functions of the system, analyze EW signals, and in some cases, command the countering of the same signals. One of the first digital systems, truly software programmable, is the F-15 Tactical Electronics Warfare System (TEWS). The AFAL developed

F-15 TEWS Automatic Airborn ...

8 A portable programming environment for parallel computers 80%
CORPORATE Parasoft Corporation
Proceedings of the third conference on Hypercube concurrent computers and applications: Architecture, software, computer systems, and general issues - Volume 1
January 1988

9 Session 4 (brief announcements): Assignment-based partitioning in a condition monitoring 80%
system
Yongqiang Huang , Hector Garcia-Molina
Proceedings of the twenty-first annual symposium on Principles of distributed computing
July 2002

10 Intermediaries personalize information streams 80%
Paul Maglio , Rob Barrett
Communications of the ACM August 2000
Volume 43 Issue 8

11 Linux Means Business 80%
Vance Petree
Linux Journal October 1998
Virginia Power Update: Mr. Petree brings us up to date on events at Virginia Power, telling us about its Linux substation controllers and new data monitoring system

12 Simulation to support operational testing: a practical application 80%
Bradford S. Canova , Peter H. Christensen , Michael D. Lee , Bruce R. Tripp , Michael H. Pack , David L. Pack
Proceedings of the 31st conference on Winter simulation: Simulation---a bridge to the future - Volume 2 December 1999

13 Using design patterns to develop reusable object-oriented communication software 80%
Douglas C. Schmidt
Communications of the ACM October 1995
Volume 38 Issue 10
Despite dramatic increases in network and host performance, it remains difficult to design, implement, and reuse communication software for complex distributed systems. Examples of these systems include global personal communication systems, network management platforms, enterprise medical imaging systems, and real-time market data monitoring and analysis systems. In addition, it is often hard to directly reuse existing algorithms, detailed designs, interfaces, or implementations in these s ...

14 Dynamic adaptive windows for high speed data networks: theory and simulations 77%
D. Mitra , J. B. Seery
ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review , Proceedings of the ACM symposium on Communications architectures & protocols August 1990

Volume 20 Issue 4
Recent results on the asymptotically optimal design of sliding windows for virtual circuits in high speed, geographically dispersed data networks in a stationary environment are exploited here in the synthesis of algorithms for adapting windows in realistic, non-stationary environments. The algorithms proposed here require each virtual circuit's source to measure the round trip response times of its packets and to use these measurements to dynamically adjust its window. Our design philosoph ...

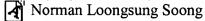**15** Computing at the Information Sciences Division, Rockland State Hospital   77%
E. Laska , G. W. Logemann
Proceedings of the 1971 26th annual conference January 1971
The activities of the Information Sciences Division include research in bio-mathematics, statistics and computer science, development of information systems, and service to the Research Center in such areas as programming, statistical analyses of data, business and administrative applications of computer technology and on-line data collection. The major project of the Information Sciences Division is the Multi-State Information System for Psychiatric Patients. This record keeping ...

16 A program stability measure   77%
Norman Loongsung Soong
Proceedings of the 1977 annual conference January 1977
This paper contributes to the understanding of program structures in terms of its stability and reliability in a quantitative sense. Distinctions are made between the logical structure of a program and the information structure of a program. The general characteristics of a good program will not be discussed in this paper other than citing relevent references. The term stability is defined as the resistance to the amplification of changes that has been made to a given program. Th ...

17 Processing PDP-11 files into IBM file structures   77%
R. H. Strand , M. P. Farrell
Proceedings of the ACM 1980 annual conference January 1980
This report summarizes the techniques and procedures used to handle automated data collected at the University of Minnesota-Duluth (UMD) campus coal gasification facility. This facility, which is partially funded by the Department of Energy, is being evaluated by scientists at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) for its potential health and environmental effects. Automatic data collections and manually collected and sample results data are used for this assessment. A data management projec ...

18 A distributed flat file strategy for managing research data   77%
Ronald W. Helms
Proceedings of the ACM 1980 annual conference January 1980
The purpose of this paper is to present a “Distributed Flat File” strategy and methods for designing effective systems for processing data from longitudinal research projects. First, let us consider the setting for which the strategy and corresponding techniques are intended. The methods described here are intended for longitudinal studies, those which involve studying the same subjects over a number of time periods, with data collected one or m ...

19 The application of software monitor data to simulation   77%

James O. Mulford

Proceedings of the 1973 symposium on Simulation of computer systems June 1973

The use of software and hardware monitors in computer performance evaluation has increased rapidly in recent months. These tools have been able to provide much information which was previously unavailable. The application of software monitor data to simulation is one such example. A software monitor was developed at the Air Force Data Systems Design Center for the collection of data which could be used in the analysis of a new online system, the Air Force Online Data System (AFOL ...

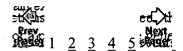**20** Designer's Workbench: Delivery of cad tools   77%

R. A. Friendenson , J. R. Breiland , T. J. Thompson

Proceedings of the nineteenth design automation conference January 1982

Designer's Workbench (DWB) is a systematic approach to design aids integration that overcomes most of the barriers that frequently restrict the use of those aids. In combination with the UNIX* operating system [1,2], DWB manages both the flow and the form of data that is required by application programs that reside on various computer systems. The techniques described in this paper enable the Designer's Workbench development team to respond quickly to electrical and physical designers' need ...

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